The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. Friday Evening, April 2, 1802. No. 81

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Terms of Subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

Advertisements—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

A Friendly Turn.

A CERTAIN William Graham, of this place has told, and ſays that he is willing to ſwear, that I forged a receipt. In order to ſave Graham the trouble and expence of ſwearing, I will relate the circumſtances. When I reſided in Lancaſter county, I had ſome dealing with a Mr. O'Hara, of the ſaid county, and ſome time before I left that country, Mr. O'Hara called on me for ſettlement, and I gave him a note I had on another man in part payment of the balance I owed him, and my father aſſumed to pay the reſidue, but I took no receipt from him, expecting that O'Hara would look to my father for it. After I had ſtarted, and was within a few miles of Yorktown, I was taken at the ſuit of O'Hara for this money. Knowing that my father ought and would pay this money, and not wiſhing to be detained on my journey, I took upon myſelf to write a receipt as from my father to me, for this money, and O'Hara took it back, and my father paid him. This is the mighty buſineſs Graham would wiſh to make a noiſe about, and ſtigmatize me with—he is welcome to make what uſe he pleaſes of it, and if he is not ſatisfied with this relation of the matter, he may obtain affidavits of its truth.

I have had ſome dealings with this Graham (who unfortunately is my brother-in-law) ſince I came to this place, we differed as to our ſettlement, and had to trouble ſome of our neighbours to ſettle for us. About a year after this ſettlement I was called upon by Mr. Darragh to pay for a Bureau that in juſtice Graham ſhould have paid for. In looking over a bill that we had againſt Mr. Darragh, and a book account that I had againſt Graham the ſummer that he kept my family from ſtarving, as he ſays, which I wiſh he would prove, as he ſays he can, I found that the Bureau had been taken out of the bill, and alſo out of the book account. Not having charged it to Graham in our ſettlement, I conceived he ought to pay me for it, and called on him for that purpoſe before Mr. Richardſon, but he refuſed, and inſiſted that the firſt ſettlement was final, and included every thing, though he muſt have known to the contrary. I, however, concluded, that ſooner than have any more trouble with ſo contentious a fellow, I would let him ſlip with the fourteen dollars. I thought this might induce him to hold his tongue, or at leaſt to tell the truth when he did ſpeak.

ROBERT KNOX.

N. B. Permit me in the moſt humble and ſupplicating manner to aſk concerning Bacon.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Crawford county on the night of the 11th of March, inſt. REUBEN RICHARDSON, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, black eyes, ſtrait and well made, he belonged to Lieutenant Hook' company in the federal ſervice; had on when he [illegible] away, a blanket coat, blue overalls, and a number of other cloaths. He is charged with the ſtealing of a number of Watches from a Mr. Parker, of Pittsburgh. Whoever takes up the ſaid Richardſon, and brings him to Meadville, or ſecures him in any jail ſhall have the above reward.

HENRY HURST, Jailor.

Meadville, March 15, 1802.

Whereas in purſuance of an act

of the General Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath peen granted by the ſubſcriber one of the Juſtices of the Peace [illegible] the county of Crawford, againſt a certain [illegible] Johnſton, late ſchoolmaſter in Franklin, [illegible] which attachment, the goods of the ſaid [illegible] Johnſton, to the value of three dollars and [illegible] cents, have been attached, and two dollars [illegible]. This is therefore to give notice to the [illegible] of the ſaid John Johnſton to appear on [illegible]day the 15th day of May next, at the [illegible] of James M'Claran, tavern keeper, in [illegible], then and there to diſcover and make [illegible] of their demands, agreeable to the directi[illegible] the ſaid act. G. FOWLER.

[illegible]anklin, February 15, 1802.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEBATE

On the Bill received from the Senate, entitled "An Act to repeal certain Acts respecting the Organization of the Courts of the United States."

Mr. BAYARD.—Mr. Chairman, I must be allowed to express my surprize at the course pursued by the honourable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) in the remarks which he has made on the subject before us. I had expected that he would have adopted a different line of conduct. I had expected it as well from that sentiment of magnanimity which ought to have been inspired by the sense of the high ground he holds on the floor of this house, as from the professions of a desire to conciliate, which he has so repeatedly made during the session.—We have been invited to bury the hatchet, and brighten the chain of peace. We were disposed to meet on middle ground.—We had assurances from the gentleman, that he would abstain from reflections on the past, and that his only wish was that we might unite in future in promoting the welfare of our common country.—We confided in the gentleman's sincerity, and cherished the hope, that if the divisions of party were not banished from this house, its spirit would be rendered less intemperate. Such were our impressions, when the mask was suddenly thrown aside, and we saw the torch of discord lighted and blazing before our eyes. Every effort has been made to revive the animosities of the house, and to inflame the passions of the nation.—I am at no loss to perceive why this course has been pursued. The gentleman has been unwilling to rely upon the strength of his subject, and has therefore determined to make the measure a party question. He has probably secured success, but would it not have been more honourable and more commendable to have left the decision of a great constitutional question to the understanding and not to the prejudices of the house. It was my ardent wish to discuss the subject with calmness and deliberation, and I did intend to avoid every topic which could awaken the sensibility of party.—This was my temper and design when I took my seat yesterday. It is a course at present we are no longer at liberty to pursue. The gentleman has wandered far, very far from the points of the debate, and has extended his animadversions to all the prominent measures of the former administrations. In following him through his preliminary observations, I necessarily lose sight of the bill upon your table.

The gentleman commenced his strictures with the philosophic observation, that it was the fate of mankind to hold different opinions as to the form of government which was preferable. That some were attached to the monarchical, while others thought the republican most eligible. This, as an abstract remark, is certainly true, and could have furnished no ground of offence, if it had not evidently appeared that an allusion was designed to be made to the parties in this country. Does the gentleman suppose that we have a less lively recollection than himself of the oath which we have taken to support the constitution; that we are less sensible of the spirit of our government, or less devoted to the wishes of our constituents? Whatever impression it might be the intention of the gentleman to make, he does not believe there exists in the country an anti-republican party. He will not venture to assert such an opinion on the floor of this house. That there may be a few individuals having a preference for monarchy, is not improbable; but will the gentleman from Virginia, or any other gentleman affirm in his place, that there is a party in the country who wish to establish monarchy? Insinuations of this sort belong not to the legislature of the union. Their place is an election ground or an ale-house. Within these walls they are lost; abroad, they have had an effect, and I fear are still capable of abusing popular credulity.

We were next told of the parties which have existed, divided by the opposite views of promoting executive power and guarding the rights of the people. The gentleman did not tell us in plain language, but he wished it to be understood, that he and his friends were the guardians of the people's rights, and that we were the advocates of executive power.

I know that this is the distinction of party which some gentlemen have been anxious to establish; but it is not the ground on which we divide. I am satisfied with the constitutional powers of the executive, and never wished nor attempted to encrease them; and I do not believe that gentlemen on the other side of the house ever had a serious apprehension of danger from an encrease of executive authority. No, sir, our views as to the powers which do and ought to belong to the general and state governments, are the true source of our divisions. I co-operate with the party to which I am attached, because I believe their true object and end is an honest and efficient support of the general government, in the exercise of the legitimate powers of the constitution.

I pray to God I may be mistaken in the opinion I entertain as to the designs of gentlemen to whom I am opposed. Those designs I believe hostile to the powers of this government. State pride extinguishes a national sentiment. Whatever power is taken from this government is given to the states.

The ruins of this government aggrandize the states. There are states which are too proud to be controuled. Whose sense of greatness and resource renders them indifferent to our protection, and induces a belief, that if no general government existed, their influence would be more extensive and their importance more conspicuous. There are gentlemen who make no secret of an extreme point of depression, to which the government is to be sunk. To that point we are rapidly progressing. But I would beg gentlemen to remember, that human affairs are not to be arrested in their course, at artificial points. The impulse now given may be accelerated by causes at present out of view. And when those who now design well, wish to stop, they may find their powers unable to resist the torrent. It is not true that we ever wished to give a dangerous strength to executive power. While the government was in our hands it was our duty to maintain its constitutional balance, by preserving the energies of each branch.—There never was an attempt to vary the relation of its powers. The struggle was to maintain the constitutional powers of the executive. The wild principles of French liberty were scattered through the country. We had our jacobins and disorganizers.—They saw no difference between a King and a President, and as the people of France had put down their King, they thought the people of America ought to put down their President. They who considered the constitution as securing all the principles of rational and practicable liberty, who were unwilling to embark upon the tempestuous sea of revolution, in pursuit of visionary schemes, were denounced as monarchists. A line was drawn between the government and the people, and the friends of the government were marked as the enemies of the people. I hope, however, that the government and the people are now the same: and I pray to God that what has been frequently remarked, may not in this case be discovered to be true, that they who have the name of the people the most often in their mouths, have their true interest the most seldom in their hearts.

The honourable gentleman from Virginia wandered to the very confines of the federal administration, in search of materials the most inflammable and most capable of kindling the passions of his party.

He represents the government as seizing the first moment which presented itself to create a dependent monied interest, ever devoted to its views. What are we to understand by this remark of the gentleman? Does he mean to say that Congress did wrong in funding the public debt? Does he mean to say that the price of our liberty and independence ought not to have been paid? Is he bold enough to denounce this measure as one of the federal victims marked for destruction? Is it the design to tell us that its day is not yet come, but is approaching; and that the funding system is to add to the pile of federal ruins? Do I hear the gentleman say we will reduce the army to a shadow, we will give the navy to the worm the mint which presented the people wit the emblems of their liberty and of their so voreignty, we will abolish—the revenue sha depend upon the winds and waves, the judge shall be made our creatures, and the grea work shall be crowned and consecrated b relieving the country from an odious and op pressive public debt. These steps, I pre sume, are to be taken in progression.

The gentleman will pause at each and fee the public pulse. As the fever increases h will proceed, and the moment of deliriu will be seized to finish the great work of destruction.

The assumption of the state debts has bee made an article of distinct crimination. I has been ascribed to the worst motives; to design of increasing a dependent monied interest. Is it not well known, that thos debts were part of the price of the revolut on? That they rose in the exigency of ou affairs, from the efforts of the particula states, at times when the federal arm coul not be extended to their relief? Each stat was entitled to the protection of the unio the defence was a common burthen, and every state had a right to expect that the expences attending its individual exertions in th general cause, would be reimbursed fro the public purse. I shall be permitted fu ther to add, that the United States havi absorbed the sources of state revenue, except direct taxation, which was required f the support of the state governments, th assumption of these debts were necessary t save some of the states from bankruptcy.

The internal taxes are made one of th crimes of the federal administration. The were imposed, says the gentleman, to create a host of dependents on executive favo This supposes the past administrations t have been not only very wicked, but ver weak. They lay taxes in order to streng en their influence. Who is so ignorant not to know that the imposition of a t would create a hundred enemies for o friend. The name of excise was odious; th details of collection were unavoidably offe sive, and it was to operate upon a part the community least disposed to suppo public burthens, and most ready to compla of their weight. A little experience w give the gentleman a new idea of the patr nage of this government. He will find it n that dangerous weapon in the hands of th administration which he has heretofore su posed it, he will probably discover that t poison is accompanied by its antidote; a that an appointment of the governme while it gives to the administration one la friend, will raise up against it ten active e mies.

No! The motive ascribed for the impo tion of the internal taxes is unfounded, a is uncharitable. The federal administrat in creating burthens to support the credit the nation, and to supply the means of protection, knew that they risked the fav of those upon whom their favour depend They were willing to be the victims wh the public good required.

The duties on imports and tonnage f nished a precarious revenue; a revenu all times exposed to deficiency from ca beyond our reach. The internal taxes fered a fund less liable to be impaire accident; a fund which did not rob the mo of labour, but was derived from the gra cation of luxury. These taxes are an e table distribution of the public burthen Through this medium the western cou is enabled to contribute something to expences of a government which has pended and daily expends such large s for its defence. When these taxes laid, they were indispensible. With th of them it has been difficult to preven increase of the public debt. And notw standing the fairy prospects which now zle our eyes, I undertake to say, if you ish them this session, you will be obl to restore them or supply their place direct tax before the end of two years. the gentleman say, that the direct tax laid in order to enlarge the bounds of p nage. Will he deny that this was a sure to which we had been urged for by our adversaries, because they fores it the ruin of federal power. My wor it, no administration will ever be streng by patronage, united with taxes whic people are sensible of paying.

We were next told, that to get an army an Indian war was necessary. The remark was extremely bold, as the honourable gentleman did not alledge a single reason for the position. He did not undertake to state, that it was a wanton war, or provoked by the government. He did not even venture to deny, that it was a war of defence, and entered into in order to protect our brethren on the frontiers from the bloody scalping knife, and murderous tomahawk of the savage. What ought the government to have done? Ought they to have estimated the value of the blood which probably would be shed, and the amount of the devastation likely to be committed before they determined on resistance? They raised an army and after great expence and various fortune they have secured the peace and safety of the frontiers. But, why was the army mentioned on this occasion, unless to forewarn us of the fate which awaits them, and to tell us, that their days are numbered? I cannot suppose, that the gentleman mentioned this little army distributed on a line of three thousand miles, for the purpose of giving larm to three hundred thousand free and rave yeomanry ever ready to defend the li- erties of the country.

The honourable gentleman proceeded to inform the committee, that the government vailing itself of the depredations of the Algerines, created a navy. Did the gentleman mean to insinuate, that this war was vited by the United States? Has he any ocuments or proof to render the suspicion lourable? No, sir, he has none. He well nows that the Algerine aggressions were tremely embarrassing to the government. hen they commenced, we had no marine rce to oppose them. We had no harbour places of shelter in the Mediterranean. war with these pirates could be attended th neither honour nor profit. It might st a great deal of blood, and in the end it ght be feared that a contest so far from me, subject to numberless hazards and ficulties, could not be maintained. What ld gentlemen have had the government do? I know there are those who are rea- to answer—abandon the Mediterranean de. But would this have done? The sairs threatened to pass the Streights, l were expected in the Atlantic. Nay, it was thought our very coasts would not e been secure.

Will gentlemen go farther and say, that United States ought to relinquish their mmerce. I believe this opinion has high ority to support it. It has been said, we ought to be only cultivators of the h, and make the nations of Europe our tiers.

his is not an occasion to examine the so- y of this opinion; but I will only ask, iting the administration were disposed rn the pursuits of the people of this try from the ocean to the land, whether e is a power in the government, or whe- there would be if we were as strong as government of Turkey, or even of France complish the object? With a sea coast 00 miles, with innumerable harbours inlets, with a people enterprising beyond mple, is it possible to say, you will have hips or sailors, nor merchants. The le of this country will never consent to up their navigation, and every adminis- n will find themselves constrained to ct their commerce.

respect to the Algerines the late administration were singularly unfortunate. They obliged to fight or pay them. The policy was to hold a purse in one hand sword in the other. This was the po- of the government. Every commercial n in Europe was tributary to these pet- rbarians. It was not esteemed dis- ful. It was an affair of calculation, he administration made the best bar- n their power. They have heretofore scandalized for paying tribute to a pi- and now they are criminated, for pre- g a few frigates to protect our citizens slavery and chains. Sir, I believe on d many other occasions if the finger ven had pointed out a course and the nment had pursued it, yet that they not have escaped the censure and re- es of their enemies.

were told, that the disturbances in e were made a pretext for augment- e army and navy. I will not, Mr. man, at present go into a detailed f the events which compelled the go- ent to put on the armour of defence, resist by force the French aggressi- All the world know the efforts which de to accomplish an amicable adjust- of differences with that power. It is to state, that ambassadors of peace wice repelled from the shores of with ignominy and contempt. It is to say, that it was not until after we nk the cup of humiliation to the that the national spirit was roused to r resolution, to depend only on their d their own courage for their protec- What, sir, did it grieve the gentleman, that we did not crouch under the rod of the mighty nation, and like the petty powers of Europe, tamely surrender our independence? Would he have had the people of the United States, relinquish without a struggle those liberties which had cost so much blood and treasure? We had not, sir, recourse to arms, till the mouths of our rivers were choaked with French corsairs.—'Till our shores, and every harbour, were insulted and violated. 'Till half our commercial capital had been seized, and no safety existed for the remainder but the protection of force. At this moment a noble enthusiasm electerized the country—the national pulse beat high, and we were prepared to submit to every sacrifice, determined only, that our independence should be the last. At that time an American was a proud name in Europe; but I fear, much I fear, that in the course we are now likely to pursue, the time will soon arrive, when our citizens abroad will be ashamed to acknowledge their country.

The measures of '98 grew out of the public feelings. They were loudly demanded by the public voice. It was the people who drove the government to arms, and not as the gentleman expressed it, the government which pushed the people to the X. Y. Z. of their political designs before they understood the A. B. C. of their political principles.

But what, sir, did the gentleman mean by his X. Y. Z. I must look for something very significant, something more than a quaintness of expression, or a play upon words in what falls from a gentleman of his learning and ability. Did he mean that the dispatches which contained those letters were impostures designed to deceive and mislead the people of America. Intended to rouse a false spirit not justified by events. Tho' the gentleman had no respect for some of the characters of that embassy; though he felt no respect for the chief justice or the gentleman appointed from South-Carolina, two characters as pure, as honourable and exalted, as any country can boast of, yet I should have expected that he would have felt some tenderness for Mr. Gerry, in whom his party had since given proofs of undiminished confidence. Does the gentleman believe that Mr. Gerry would have joined in the deception, and assisted in fabricating a tale which was to blind his countrymen and enable the government to destroy their liberties? Sir, I will not avail myself of the equivocations or confessions of Talleyrand himself; I say these gentlemen will not dare publicly to deny what is attested by the hand and seal of Mr. Gerry.

The truth of these dispatches admitted, what was your government to do? Give us, say the Directory, 1,200,000 livres for our own purse, and purchase fifteen millions of dollars of Dutch debt, (which was worth nothing) and we will receive your ministers and negociate for peace.

It was only left to the government to chuse between an unconditional surrender of the honour and independence of the country, or a manly resistance. Can you blame, sir, the administration for a line of conduct which has reflected on the nation so much honour, and to which under God, it owes its present prosperity.

These are the events of the general government which the gentleman has reviewed in succession, and endeavoured to render odious or suspicious. For all this I could have forgiven him, but there is one thing for which I will not, I cannot forgive him. I mean his attempt to disturb the ashes of the dead—to disturb the ashes of the great and good Washington. Sir, I might degrade by attempting to eulogize this illustrious character. The work is infinitely beyond my powers. I will only say, that as long as exalted talents and virtues confer honour among men, the name of Washington will be held in veneration.

After, Mr. Chairman, the honorable member had exhausted one quiver of arrows against the late executive, he opened another equally poisoned, against the judiciary.—He has told us, sir, that when the power of the government was rapidly passing from federal hands, after we had heard the thundering voice of the people which dismissed us from their service, we erected a judiciary, which we expected would afford us the shelter of an inviolable sanctuary. The gentleman is deceived. We knew better sir, the characters who were to succeed us, and we knew that nothing was sacred in the eyes of infidels. No, sir, I never had a thought, that any thing belonging to the federal government was holy in the eyes of those gentlemen. I could never therefore imagine that a sanctuary could be built up which would not be violated. I believe these gentlemen regard public opinion because their power depends upon it, but I believe they respect no existing establishment of the government, and if public opinion could be brought to support them, I have no doubt they would annihilate the whole. I shall at present only say farther on this head, that we thought the re-organization of the judicial system an useful measure, and we considered it as a duty to employ the remnant of our power to the best advantage of the country.

The honourable gentleman expressed his joy that the constitution had at last become sacred in our eyes—that we formerly held that it meant any thing or nothing. I believe, sir, that the constitution formerly appeared different in our eyes from what it now appears in the eyes of the dominant party. We formerly saw in it the principles of a fair and goodly creation: we looked upon it as a source of peace, of safety, of honour, and of prosperity to the country. But now the view is changed; it is the instrument of wild and dark destruction.—It is a weapon which is to prostrate every establishment, to which the nation owes the unexampled blessings which it enjoys.

The present state of the country is an unanswerable commentary upon our construction of the constitution. It is true that we made it mean much, and I hope, sir, we shall not be taught by the present administration that it can mean even worse than nothing.

This gentlemen has not confined his animadversions to the individual establishment, but has gone so far as to make the judges, the subject of personal invective. They have been charged with having transgressed the bounds of judicial duty, and become the apostles of a political sect, We have heard of their travelling about the country for little other purpose than to preach the federal doctrine to the people.

Sir, I think a judge should never be a partizan. No man would be more ready to condemn a judge who carried his political prejudices or antipathies on the bench.—But I have still to learn that such a charge, can be sustained against the judges of the United States.

The constitution is the supreme law of the land, and they have taken pains in their charges to grand juries to unfold and explain its principles. Upon similar occasions, they have enumerated the laws, which compose our criminal code, and when some of those laws have been denounced by the enemies of the administration as unconstitutional, the judges may have felt themselves called upon to express their judgments upon that point and the reasons of their opinions.

So far, but no farther, I believe the judges have gone; and in going thus far they have done nothing more than faithfully discharge their duty.

But if, sir, they have offended against the constitution or laws of the country, why are they not impeached? The gentleman now holds the sword of justice, the judges are not a privileged order, they have no shelter but their innocence.

But in any view are the sins of the former judges to be fastened upon the new judicial system? Would you annihilate a system because some men under part of it had acted wrong. The constitution has pointed out a mode of punishing and removing the men, and does not leave this miserable pretext for the wanton exercise of powers which is now contemplated.

The honorable member has thought, himself justified in making a charge of a serious and frightful nature against the judges. They have been represented going about searching out victims of the sedition law. But no fact has been stated—no proofs has been adduced, and the gentleman must excuse me for refusing my belief to the charge till it is sustained by stronger and better ground than assertion.

If, however Mr. Chairman, the eyes of the gentleman are delighted with victims, if objects of misery are grateful to his feelings, let me turn his view from the walks of the judges to the tract of the present executive. It is in this path we see the real victims of stern, uncharitable, unrelenting power. It is here, sir, we see the soldier who fought the battles of the revolution; who spilt his blood and wasted his strength to establish the independence of his country, deprived of the reward of his services and left to pine in penury and wretchedness. It is along this path, that you may see helpless children crying for bread, and gray hairs sinking in sorrow to the grave! It is here that no innocence, no merit, no truth, no services can save the unhappy sectary who does not believe in the creed of those in power. I have been forced upon this subject, and before I leave it, allow me to remark that without enquiring into the right of the President to make vacancies in office, during the recess in the Senate, but admitting the power to exist yet that it never was given by the constitution to enable the chief magistrate to punish the insults, to revenge the wrongs or indulge the antipathies of the man. If the discretion exists, I have no hesitation in saying that it is abused when exercised from any other motive than the public good. And when I see the will of the President precipitating from office, men of probity, knowledge, and talents, against whom the community has no complaint, I consider it as a wanton and dangerous abuse of power. And when I see men who have been the victims of this abuse of power. I view them as the proper objects of national sympathy and commiseration.

(Mr. Bayard's Speech to be continued.)

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *March 6.*

Captain Marden arrived yesterday from St. John's, East-Florida, informs, that in consequence of the predatory war now waged by the Indians under the direction of Bowles, the residents on St. John's river were removing their property as fast as possible; and the settlements were nearly deserted. About three weeks since, three Chehaw Indians, (a town on the American line) were killed near Ford's Bluff, by a scouting party; and the day before Captain Marden sailed, a party of Indians came down and plundered one of the plantations:—they were pursued by a detachment of Spanish troops from St. Augustine, overtaken and fired upon. The troops succeeded in recovering the property; and it was supposed severely wounded many of the Indians, the traces of much blood being visible, three of the Spaniards were also wounded.

Bowles had declared to Mr. Fatio, who had gone in search of his negroes, that his principal object in declaring war, was to obtain plunder; that he had directed the Indians to shed no blood, but to take as many prisoners as possible, with the view of being well paid for their ransom.

WORCESTER, *March 3.*

Remarkable Weather.

The SUN has not been seen here since Wednesday last. The roads are clogged with the repeated fall of SNOW. At no one time since 1780 has there been so much on the ground as at present. The mails for the week past have suffered a delay of two and three days, owing to the impracticability of getting on sooner. The storm has extended to a great distance. The last account from New-York mentioned the Snow in that city to be 30 inches deep, on an average. In this part of the country the snow is above three feet on a level, but much drifted; in many places we are told there are banks fifteen feet high.

NEW-YORK, *March 22.*

From GIBRALTAR.

Previous to Captain Dawson's departure, information was received at Gibraltar by Mr. Gavino, the American Consul, that the infamous renegado admiral, in the service of the Bey of Tripoli, whose frigate has long been blockaded there, has obtained permission of the Emperor of Morocco, (our very dear friend and ally!) to cruize against the American commerce. The pirate was then at Ceuta, distant about fifteen leagues from Gibraltar, where he had completed his crew, had taken in provisions, and was hourly expected at Gibraltar, to man and fit out his vessel for a cruize. The United States frigate Essex, was lying at Algesiras; and Captain Bainbridge, her commander, had been informed by the Consul, of the hostile intentions of the Tripolitan admiral. Capt. B. will, if he should dare to venture out, give a good account of him.

PHILADELPHIA *March. 22*

A letter received this morning, per the Neptune, from Port Republican, informs, that the sloop Friendship, Cotter, on her passage from Gonaives to this port, was captured by a French man of War called l'Aigle, a crew put on board, and ordered for Port Republican, near which place she was lost, cargo expecting to be saved.

Capt. Cotter writers, that when he left Gonaives the town was in flames.

LOUISIANA.

On this subject the Aurora of this morning occupies two columns.—The information which is here insinuated to be derived from official authority, goes to state that the French government, a long period since, had determined on colonizing either Egypt or Louisiana.—On failing in the former, the resolution of recurring to the latter was finally adopted; a governor and prefect were actually appointed and commissioned.—It seems, however, that this plan was suddenly reversed in consequence of the representations of our new ministers, Mr. C. Pinckney, at Madrid, and Mr. Livingston, at Paris.—It is positively stated, that Mr. Livingston's first measure, on his arrival at Paris, was on this subject, and "that the issue has been the abandonment of the design by the French government.

We do not know how far the foregoing information is entitled to credit. It has latterly been generally believed, that the French have relinquished their intention of establishing in this colony; but by what agency this event has been produced, is not correctly ascertained. Some are of opinion, that Spain, by resisting the cession of Trinadad to the English, has effected this arrangement.

On the other hand, it is suspected, by many well-informed individuals, that an accommodation has been agreed upon, by which the United States are to receive the government of this colony. Upon the whole, we are disposed to believe, that whatever may be the terms upon which the French have agreed to relinquish their claim, the event will be advantageous to the commerce and the prosperity of our country.

It has been currently reported for several days, that commodore Truxton has resigned his command in the navy, and that his resignation has been accepted. This information, we learn, is communicated in a letter from a respectable gentleman in Norfolk to his friend in this city.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

The Executive has received authentic information that the trade between the United States and St. Domingo, except with Cape Francois and Port Republican, in that island, is for the present suspended.

The French frigate Bayonnaile has arrived at Baltimore, the Captain whereof came on Wednesday to this city. The Bayonnaile left St. Domingo six days later than our advice from Mr. Lear.

We learn that the French troops had met with no obstacles to their progress, and that Christophe and Dessalines, the two chiefs subordinate to Touissant, had been taken prisoners

On the 17th of February a cessation of hostilities was announced, which was to last for four days, when a general attack of the blacks was to take place throughout the whole extent of the island, unless the blacks submitted.

Capt. Cummings, arrived yesterday from Port Republican, sailed from thence the 22d February in company with the schooner Philip, Jeaning, for Baltimore. Left at anchor in the harbour, the Foudroyant 80 gun French ship. Same day saw two ships of the line standing in for St. Marc's point. On the morning of the 23d saw two other ships of the line off Gonaives, and discovered both that and the town of St. Marc in flames. On the 26th fell in with and was boarded by his Britannic majesty's brig Pelican, of 22 guns, who was then cruising for information as to the number of French vessels of war which had arrived in St. Domingo.—After giving him all the information in our power, we were permitted to proceed. By what we learnt from him, it appeared, that the English were somewhat jealous of the French having such a number of vessels in those seas; as he informed us there were then at Kingston 18 sail of battle ships.

Capt. Cummings further informs, that on the 20th Feb. there was a detachment of troops left Port Republican, and it is supposed were ordered to join general Le Clerc, at St. Marcs. It was the general expectation at Port-Republican, that they would in a great measure succeed in routing the army of Toussaint, who was at Gonaives.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *April* 2, 1802.

The following paragraph is taken from the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made to the House of Representatives of this State, on the 16th ult.

"The committee, also, in their estimate of the debts due to the commonwealth, have deemed it most expedient to omit the sums, say of 27,000 dollars, due from the estate of David Rittenhouse, deceased, late state treasurer:—And also, the sums which may be due, say about 21,800 dollars, to this state, from A. J. Dallas, as paymaster on the western expedition in the year 1794."

We need not be surprised that the resources of the state fail, and that new taxes become necessary, as appears by the Governor's address to the Legislature at the opening of the present session, when such enormous sums of public money are left in the hands of individuals for a number of years, unaccounted for.

"An Act to provide for the Election of [illegible]ntatives of the People of this State [illegible] Congress of the United States," has [illegible] the House of Representatives, and is [illegible]fore the Senate.

[illegible] act the State is divided into eleven [illegible] as follows:—

[illegible] city of Philadelphia and the counties [illegible]delphia and Delaware, shall be a [illegible] and shall elect three members; [illegible]ties of Bucks, Montgomery, North[illegible] Wayne, and Luzerne shall be a [illegible] and shall elect three members; [illegible]ies of Chester, Berks, and Lancas[illegible] be a district, and shall elect three [illegible]; the counties of Dauphin, Cum[illegible] Mifflin, and Huntingdon shall be a [illegible] and shall elect two members; the [illegible] of Northumberland, Lycoming, and [illegible] shall be a District, and shall elect [illegible]mber; the counties of York and Adams shall be a District, and shall elect one member; the counties of Franklin and Bedford shall be a District, and shall elect one member; the counties of Westmoreland, Somerset and Armstrong shall be a District, and shall elect one member; the counties of Fayette and Greene shall be a District, and shall elect one member; the county of Washington shall be a district, and shall elect one member; and the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Erie shall be a district, and shall elect one member.

MAMMOTH BIRD.

On the third instant Doctor *Preserve Wood* of Brookfield, in Fairfield county, caught in a steel trap, a very extraordinary bird. The bird is of the vulture kind, is of a blackish colour, his bill resembles that of a parrot, his legs are as large as a middling sized man's arm; his talons are about three inches long; his wings, when spread measure nearly eight feet; his body is much larger than the largest Turkey's; his feathers about the head are much lighter than on his wings or body; his legs near his talons are yellow; and the quills in his wings are almost as large as a woman's little finger. This bird, in the course of a week, had killed three last spring cows, and four sheep, belonging to said Wood. The bird is now at the store of Amos Wheeler, esq in said Brookfield, where those who have the curiosity may examine it. *Con. Pap.*

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Managers will receive Proposals for Building a BRICK MEETING HOUSE for the Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh, from any person who will undertake to complete the same. The Proposals to be delivered sealed up before the 9th day of this month to Major CRAIG, who will shew the plan and terms. The undertaker for the brick and stone work is to include in his proposals the price of all materials and labour. The carpenter to furnish a draught of the roof and a bill of all the materials with their prices, and also the price of the workmanship.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1802.

* * *

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnerſhip of Baker and Heaſtings, Taylors, of the Borougn of Pittsburgh, diſſolved on the 29th of this inſtant, by mutual conſent. All thoſe that ſtand indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, will, when required, make payment to Robert Baker, at his uſual place of abode, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid partnerſhip are indebted are requeſted to call on the ſaid Baker for payment.

ROBERT BAKER,
JOHN HEASTINGS.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1802.

N. B. Robert Baker begs leave to return his thanks to his cuſtomers and others for their paſt favours, and hopes, by his attention to buſineſs to merit a continuance, at his uſual place.

FOR SALE.

IN the Third Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 57, containing 500 acres and allowance. This Tract is of the beſt quality for ſoil, timber and water; it is in a good ſettlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Eſq. lives, on the main Shenango creek, which is navigable for fifty miles above ſaid land. The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittſburgh. March 30, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Commiſſioned Officers, belonging to Colonel HENRY NOBLE's Regiment of Allegheny County Militia, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of WILLIAM GUY, ſenior, on Wedneſday the 14th of April, properly armed and in complete uniform, for the purpoſe of being exerciſed agreeably to the Militia Law.

HENRY NOBLE, Lieut. Col.

March 24, 1802.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled Citizens compoſing the Regiment of Allegheny county Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Noble, (and in the arrangement of the Militia of the State is the 76th Regiment) are ordered to parade at the houſe of WILLIAM GUY, ſenior, on Thurſday the 22d day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of exerciſe. The Colonel reminds the Citizen Soldiers of his Regiment, that fines will be aſſeſſed on thoſe who are not equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Militia Law, as well as on thoſe who may be abſent.

The Appeal for the 1ſt Battalion will be held on the 4th day of May, at the houſe of Colonel Samuel Wilſon, by Capt. William Guy, Lieut. Alexander M'Coy, and Enſign Andw. Johnſton.

The Appeal for the 2d Battalion will be held on the ſame day, at the houſe of Henry Sturgeon, by Major Samuel Ewing, Lieut. Walter Buchanan, and Enſign Thomas Henſon.

HENRY NOBLE, Lieut. Col.

March 24, 1802.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, he has again commenced TAVERN-KEEPING, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Ray, ſign of the Black Horſe, where travellers may rely on receiving every attention in the power of

EDWARD HALE.

Franklin, March 20, 1802.

N. B. He has alſo eſtabliſhed a FERRY acroſs French creek, oppoſite his houſe.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A BRICK HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, in Front Street, with a three-quarter Lot. The premiſes lately occupied by Alexander Shaw. For terms apply to

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,
Stone Cutter.

Pittſburgh, March 23, 1802.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Limeſtone Land containing about 700 acres, in Waſhington county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 18 or 20 miles from Pittſburgh, on the main branch of Racoon creek, which runs nearly through the middle of each tract, and on which is a very deſirable ſituation for a mill, contiguous to which is a valuable limeſtone quarry, and a quarry of building ſtone where the dam ought to be made, alſo plenty of ſtone coal. Theſe tracts were patented in the year 1787, to the preſent poſſeſſor, who then had about 30 acres, and ſome buildings erected thereon. A conſiderable proportion of theſe tracts is of rich bottom, and on which are ſix ſugar camps, that have been occupied for ſome years paſt by Samuel Scott, Eſq. and Mr. Samuel Marchant, who reſide on an adjoining tract.

There are two griſt mills and a ſaw mill erected on the ſame ſtream, within two miles of theſe lands, and the neighbourhood around is very thickly inhabited. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above lands, will be pleaſed to apply to S. Scott, Eſq. or Mr. Samuel Marchant, or to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore.

STEPHEN HOLLINGSWORTH.

March 6, 1802.

To all whom it may concern.

THAT whereas a certain Mary Long on the 10th day of February laſt paſt, ſwore that ſhe was pregnant, and that I was the father of the child ſhe then bore, which was not agreed to on my part. However, I was taken by the authority and brought before John Riddle, Eſq. of Waſhington county, and ſhe the ſaid Mary agreed in preſence of the aforesaid 'ſquire, that if I would marry her that ſhe the ſaid Mary would give me an acquittal, and that ſhe would never put me to any further trouble on that account, nor ask any ſupport from me. Having complied with this demand made by her, I now forwarn all both great and ſmall from truſting her any thing at all on my account from this day, as not one farthing of it I will pay.

WILLIAM COOL.

March 1ſt, 1802.

Young Meſſenger,

WILL ſtand to cover Mares, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in the Borough of Pittſburgh, at the reduced price of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, if paid by the firſt of October, but if not then paid Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, Six Dollars to inſure a foal, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents the ſingle leap.

Young Meſſenger is 6 years old this ſpring, ſeven-eighth blooded, full 16 hands high, a beautiful iron grey, with black mane, tail and legs, and for figure, bone and ſize not excelled by any horſe. Young Meſſenger was got by the noted horſe Old Meſſenger, whoſe ſtock have proved themſelves, by the racing callenders, the beſt turf horſes on the continent; his dam was bred in the ſtate of Tenneſſee. It is thought unneceſſary to puff his advertiſement with any further comment, as all thoſe who wiſh to put Mares to him will ſee his figure and diſcover his blood, and calculate by their Mares their dependance of a Colt for the ſaddle, turff or harneſs. Good attendance will be given, and paſture provided for Mares from a diſtance.

JOHN REED.

March 27, 1802.

N. B. He will begin the ſeaſon the 1ſt of April, and it will be conſidered over the 1ſt of Auguſt.

Came to the plantation whereon

the ſubſcriber lives, in the Scotch Bottom, five miles from Pittſburgh, on the 11th January laſt, a large ſpotted SOW, has a crop off the left ear, and a ſlit in the right. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

March 27, 1802.

Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepres and others may be ſupplied

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living at the Two mile run, on the Allegheny river, in the month of December laſt, Three Young Cattle, viz. One Brown Steer with a white face, one Red Steer, with a white back and a crop off the near ear, one year old, and one Brindled Heifer, with a crop out of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, and take them away.

March 27, 1802. *JAMES BROTHERTON.*

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

WASHINGTON, *March* 26.

A resolution passed on Wednesday to adjourn the second Monday in April. The house were engaged the remainder of the day, on the report from the committee appointed for that purpose, to revive and continue the act encreasing the compensation of the executive officers. The principal subject of dispute was as to the manner of bringing in the bill; as by the mode proposed by the committee, they were under the necessity of voting for the whole; whereas the federalists wished the salaries of the various officers to be brought in review before them, and to consider of them in detail, as there might be a difference of opinion as to the propriety of continuing some of them.

The Bill to repeal the internal taxes has passed the House of Representatives.

We understand that a convention between the United States and Great-Britain has been concluded, which terminates all the existing differences under the sixth article of the British treaty.

In this convention it is stipulated that all claims of British subjects on the American government under the sixth article shall be commuted into an obligation of the United States to pay to the British government 600,000 pounds sterling, in three annual payments, the first instalment to be one year after the final ratification of the convention.

On the other hand, claims of American citizens for spoliated property are to be adjusted, as provided for under the British Treaty, and payment to be made therefor by the British government at London at the above periods.

NEW-YORK, *March* 14.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress at Washintgon, received yesterday.

"This day the French consul informs us, that a FRENCH FLEET of twenty-five sail of the line may be expected in the Chesapeake in all next week. Their object is provisions for their army in the West-Indies; but they have on money to purchase with."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 26.

In addition to the information given yesterday, by the French vessels of war, we learn, that previous to their departure from Cape Francois, a squadron from Cadiz, under admiral Linois, arrived there. The number of troops are not known—Several of the ships of war have left the Cape, on their return to France.

We are informed from a respectable source says the New-York Gazette, that Mr. Dupont (the son), who returned on Wednesday from the city of Washington, set out again on Thursday from this city for the same place, for the purpose of obtaining the loan of SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the use of the First Consul of the French Republic.—He intends, if possible, to procure three millions in specie, and take the residue in stores for the use of the fleet in the West Indies.

It is a fact no longer in doubt, that the French government has applied to ours to guarantee the payment of their contracts with our merchants. This shews the extent of their credit, and the reliance on their good faith, entertained by the mercantile interest in this country. It is said publicly that it would ruin the credit of the first merchant among us, were he to undertake to supply the French army and navy in the West-Indies, with any considerable quantity of provisions, on the credit of the French government alone. So often and so fatally have our merchants been deceived, when they have reposed confidence in French promises, that no man, whose affairs were not desperate, would venture on a sea of speculation, on which lie scattered in every direction, wrecks of American fortunes—beacons that warn the adventurous trader to beware of confiding in the delusive negociations of a nation, that for supplies to her citizens in the hour of necessity, or for spoliations on the commerce of a neutral and friendly people, at this instant stands indebted to the merchants of America, for more than twenty Millions of Dollars!—And is it possible, that after having with one dash of the pen cancelled this enormous debt, the government of France can ask the government of America to guarantee her engagements?

A gentleman at Washington, on whose correctness we can rely informs us that he is well assured that the government has received official information of the cession of Louisiana to the French, and that part of the force sent out by the West-India fleet is destined for that place.

NEW GOODS,

A freſh ſupply, juſt received and is now opening for ſale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY.
Pittſburgh, 8th January, 1802.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite th Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortmen of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

TAKEN up adrift in the Monongahela river, about the 20th January laſt, a Kentucky Boat, about 25 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe it will be ſold to defray the charges accruing in taking it up.

EDWARD M'EUEN,
living on the bank of the Monongahela river, 3 miles from Pittſburgh.
March 8, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street near the Market,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Cow Tails and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS Thomas G. Howard, of Baltimore county, ſtate of Maryland, by letter of attorney bearing date the 19th day of December, in the year 1801, hath made, ordained, nominated and appointed me the ſubſcriber, to be his lawful attorney, to ſell, leaſe, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of a certain quantity of land ſituate in the county of Allegheny, lying on and contiguous to the waters of Racoon creek, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which ſaid land was patented in the name of **Francis Holland**, theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons whomſoever from purchaſing under any other authority, as only through me or my attornies at preſent any buſineſs can be legally tranſacted, reſpecting the premiſes—and whereas ſome purchaſes have lately been made of part of ſaid land from other authority, the purchaſers are hereby cautioned againſt paying over any property or money after the date hereof to any other perſon, as it will be at their riſk—and I further have appointed SAMUEL PAXSON or THOMAS R. GREGG, of Connellsville, to receive any property or payments that are to be made for ſaid land after the date, ratifying and allowing all lawful acts done by them or either of them touching the ſame.

Given under my hand the 1ſt day of March, 1802.

JOHN HOWARD,
of Baltimore County, Maryland.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain James Crawford, of Allegheny county, and in part conſideration thereof we gave him ſix notes of hand, four of them for twenty dollars each, one for ſeven pounds eight ſhillings and ſix pence and one for ſix pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, payable on the laſt of May and firſt of June, 1802. On the laſt mentioned note there is credit for ſeven dollars and fifty cents. And whereas it appears, that the ſaid Crawford has no right to ſaid land, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes or any of them, as we are determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

JOHN SMITH,
JOHN HAMILL.
March 5, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market ſtreet, in front of Mr. William Irwin's houſe, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, December 23, 1801.

TO BE LET

For a term of Years, not to exceed Seven.
Sixteen Acres and a Quarter of Land, ſituate on Grant's Hill. Apply to
ROBERT SIMPSON.
Pittsburgh, February 16, 1802.

Harriſburgh, (Penn.) February 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Laws of the United States:

OR

A COMPLETE *DIGEST* OF ALL SUCH *ACTS OF CONGRESS* AS CONCERN THE *UNITED STATES* AT LARGE.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Eſquire.*

SPECIMEN OF THE PLAN.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Form of &c. to ſupport the Conſtitution 1
To be taken by Members of Congreſs 2
——— *State Officers* 3
——— *all Officers of the U. States* 4
——— *of Office, to be taken, &c.* 7
——— *Witneſſes, by whom adminiſtered* 6
Penalty on Swearing falſely 5

Act of June 1, 1789. (Vol. I. 25.)

1. Sect. I. The oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the Conſtitution of the United States, ſhall be be adminiſtered in the form following, to wit, &c. &c. [*Purſuing the ſection word for word.*]

2. Sect. II. At the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs after every general election of repreſentatives, the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, ſhall be adminiſtered, &c. &c.

3. Sect. III. The members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates, &c. &c.

4. Sect. IV. All officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, ſhall before they act in their reſpective offices, take, &c &c.

5. Sect. V. The ſecretary of the ſenate, and the clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives, for the time being, ſhall at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, each take, &c.

Act of May 3, 1798. (Vol. IV. 102.)

6. Sect. I. The preſident of the ſenate, the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, a chairman of a committee of the whole, or a chairman of a ſelect committee of either houſe ſhall be empowered to adminiſter oaths, &c. &c.

7. Sect. II. If any perſon ſhall wilfully, abſolutely and falſely ſwear or affirm, touching any matter or thing material to the point in queſtion, whereto he or ſhe ſhall be thus examined, every perſon ſo offending, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work ſhall commence with the laws paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, held after the adoption of the federal conſtitution, and end with thoſe that may be enacted at the preſent ſeſſion.
2. The whole will be comprized in one large octavo volume of at leaſt ſix hundred pages, & perhaps conſiderably more: it being impoſſible, till after the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, to pronounce with accuracy.
3. It ſhall be printed on good paper and type and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS. No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N. B. It is at preſent in conſiderable forwardneſs.
4. The Conſtitution of the United States ſhall be prefixed, & an Appendix added, containing all exiſting Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North-Weſt of the Ohio.
5. Liſts ſhall be given of the titles of all the laws under the the ſeveral heads of "Abridged"—"Repealed,"—"Expired or obſolete," and "Private or local." Likewiſe, Tables of the rates of Duties, Poſt Roads, & time of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of ONE book inſtead of SIX the difference of the price (being only *one-third* the rate of other editions) and the ſuperior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular ſubject claſſed together, and brought into one view, muſt appear ſtriking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or intereſt requires him to know of the "ſupreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Editor.*
JOHN WYETH, *Publiſher.*

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received by* ZADOK CRAMER, *Bookſeller and Stationer, and by* JOHN SCULL, *Printer, Pittſburgh.*

YOUNG PARTNER,

WILL ſtand to cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Mifflin townſhip, and at the ſtable of Nicholas Bauſman, in St. Clair townſhip. The ſeaſon will begin on the 1ſt of April, when he will ſtand the firſt week at the ſubſcriber's and the ſecond week at Nicholas Bauſman's, and ſo alternately until the 1ſt of July, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, One Dollar and an Half the ſingle leap, and Six Dollars for inſuring a Colt.

Young Partner is a bright Bay, full 15 hands and an half high, riſing 7 years old this ſpring. He was got by the imported Horſe Old Partner, out of the noted mare Fair Rachel. It is, however, preſumed that his figure will be a ſufficient recommendation.

NATHANIEL KUYKENDALL.
March 16, 1802.

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of KNEES part ſquare, and part unſquare, 5 feet long in the body and 3 feet in the arm, and 6 by 10 inches ſquare, for which a good price will be given. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Pittſburgh.

March 11, 1802.

A New Seminary

WILL be opened by the ſubſcriber on *Monday* the 19th of April next, in Second Street, corner of Chancery Lane, where Youth will be inſtructed in the following branches of Literature, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Engliſh Grammar and Geography, Geometry and Trigonometry with their application to Menſuration, Surveying and Navigation.

A morning School will be opened at the ſame time to accommodate thoſe who may find it inconvenient to attend at any other time.

The School Rooms are large and well lighted, and he hopes from a proper attention to buſineſs to merit the approbation of thoſe who will place their children under his tuition.

For further particulars apply to
PHILIP GILLAND.
Pittsburgh, March 3, 1802.

N. B. A ſeparate room will be prepared for the accommodation of Young Ladies.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queenſware, Stationary, &c. &c.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be ſold low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce, *Wholesale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wiſh to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the firſt of March next, for which Caſh will be paid

---

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a freſh ſupply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are, a well choſen aſſortment of the beſt London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. alſo, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the moſt handſome and neweſt figures, which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices.

Pittſburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Beeſwax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has juſt received and opened at his Store, a handſome aſſortment of

Merchandize,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1801.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Kennedy, late of Butler county, deceaſed, are required to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, acting adminiſtrator of the ſaid eſtate, and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid Robert Kennedy, are requeſted to prefer them without delay for payment.

JOHN THOMISON.
Turtle creek, March 13, 1802.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS,
Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces, Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

James Berthoud,

Has removed his

STORE,

to his New Building in Front street, between Market and Wood streets, immediately oppoſite his dwelling houſe.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1802.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiſkey,
Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.
A quantity of SALT, beſt quality, for Sale.
O. ORMSBY.
Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, a Negro fellow named BOB, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a ſcar on his left cheek, and a piece off one of his great toes; had on when he went away, an old drab coloured coat, jacket and breeches, and an Indian blanket. The ſaid fellow has been ſeen with one William Jack, a packer. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will take up ſaid fellow and commit him to jail, and neceſſary charges if brought home to the ſubſcriber living in Berkely county, Virginia.

JEHU HARLAN.
February 28, 1802.

Two Journeymen Taylors, who

are capable workmen, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to
A. JAMIESON.
Pittſburgh, March 18, 1802.

THE ſubſcriber has on hand WIND MILLS or DUTCH FANS; he has two completely finiſhed, and three which will be finiſhed in two weeks. They are built on a new conſtruction, and ſuperior to any that have been made on this ſide the mountains heretofore. I ſold one to Mr. Philips lately that will clean forty buſhels of wheat in an hour. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe may have three months credit by giving ſecurity, and as the ſubſcriber intends to leave Pittſburgh on the firſt of April, he will ſell them two dollars a piece below the common price on that account.

WILLIAM THORN.
Pittſburgh, March 15, 1802.

To all whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS I gave Joſeph M'Candleſs, of Shippenſburgh, a writing obligatory to give to the ſaid Joſeph a bond at any time when a ſtamp could be had, for the ſum of three hundred and fifty five dollars and eighty four cents, payable in ſix months from the 1ſt inſtant, as a balance due him for a quantity of flour I purchaſed from him; and whereas John Sumrall and Nathan Newland, for reaſons ſatisfactory to them, have indemnified me, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid writing obligatory, as I will never execute the ſaid bond, nor pay ſaid money unleſs compelled by law.

JAMES HERRON.
March 9th, 1802.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from his maſter living on Peter's creek, Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, an Apprentice boy to the Maſon and Shoemaker trades, named ROBERT RICHEY, he is about 5 feet 10 inches and an half high, has a ſcar above his left eye, is fond of ſtrong drink. He ranaway on the 14th of February laſt. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward but no charges.

March 13, 1802. JESSE MARSH.

Whereas a certain William Rook pretends to claim a Tract of Land, ſituate in Butler county, Buffaloe townſhip, adjoining lands of Benjamin Saviers, on the ſouth, and John Henſhaw, on the north, which ſaid Tract of land he is offering for ſale. This notice is given to prevent any perſon from purchaſing, as the title to ſaid land is completely veſted in the ſubſcriber.

JEREMIAH SMITH.
March 23, 1802.